THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1890. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth at P. S. Heath, Correspondent,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. othe, with Sunday....

Raduced Rates to Clubs. JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper s one-curr postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign costage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevar

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 2735 Lancas CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. P. Hawley & Co., 164 Vine stree

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets. end Southern Hotel. -

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit

TWELVE PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circu lation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

MR. PARNELL says it was the priests that beat him in the Kilkenny election He is wrong; it was himself.

THE blizzards of winter, like the cylones of summer, courteously pass Indianapolis by. This is about the only place in the United States where exist ence is entirely safe and comfortable.

SPEAKING from a purely political stand point, it would be a good thing for the Republican party if its opponents should once get into power so completely as to be able to put their free-trade theories to practice. It would insure at least another quarter century of Republican

THE wholesale price of starch, six months ago, was 21/4 cents a pound, the tariff duty at that time being 2 1/2 cents a pound. The new tariff duty is 2 cents s pound, and the present wholesale price is 4 1/2 cents per pound. In other words, since the duty was reduced half a cent pound the price has gone up 2 1/4 cents a pound.

If the Republicans in the Illinois Legislature want to elect the next United States Senator from that State the caucus will have to select a man upon whom there is entire unanimity. Senator Farwell has been gracious enough to say that such a candidate will have his hearty support; but this was said under the impression that Senator Farwell would be the man chosen.

THE forthcoming census report wil show that there are 140 religious sects in the United States. Among those seldom heard of are the General Six-Principle Baptists, the Schwerkfeldians, the Theoaophical Society, the Life and Advent Union, and others equally strange sounding. The Dunkers and the Omis, both of whom have a considerable membership in this State, are very little known to the general public.

Managers of variety, burlesque and ensational dramatic companies visiting Milwaukee now have to undergo a cen sorship of their printing. This is a re gult of the Mayor's crusade against in decent posters and lithographs. The chief of police, acting in accordance with the Mayor's orders, makes a personal inspection of all the printing of the companies before it is posted, and if condemned by him it cannot be used. It is to be hoped the Milwaukee move-

IR. FREDERICK COUDERT, pres of the Columbia College Association, de livered an address at the annual meeting of the alumni a few days ago, in which he said: "As Lincoln once wrote, 'We can say we are now at peace with the world and all the rest of mankind." Mr. Lincoln never used that expression He was much too exact in his knowledge and use of language to have done so It was used by President Zachary Taylor, either in his inaugural address or his first message to Congress.

SEEMINGLY small events sometimes change the course of individual and even of national history. There has re cently come to light a letter written in 1829, by Mr. Pleasant Thurman, o Chillicothe, O., to Judge Creighton who then represented that district i Congress, in which the writer said:

I wish you would take the trouble to s if there will be any possibility of getting my boy to West Point. Your letter last year to Mr. Mulinburg got him on the list of cadets, and the Secretary of War sent me the certificate and I have heard nothing more or less about it since. Please to use your influence to get him in next spring, and let me hear from you whenever you know how it will go, as I wish some tin to get things ready if he should be received

The boy referred to was Allen Thurman, the now distinguished lawyer an statesman. The letter was shown to him a few days ago, and he said: "Yes this was written by my father, and I remember the circumstances very well. was nominated for West Point, but not appointed." If young Thurman had gone to West Point, he might or might not have been heard from as a soldier. but he would never have become known as "the noblest Roman of them all," and in all probability the red bandanna never would have figured as a party anner in a presidential election.

If the modern brood of Indiana poets cherish a secret conviction that the ability to write readable verses was forn into Hoosierdom with them, they nay be undeceived by reading the sier's Nest," quoted in full by a ndent in another column. That poem was written by Mr. Finley sixty-

for the Indianapolis Journal. In those days newspaper literature was not produced with the haste that necessity now calls for, but it is probable that this, being written for a special occasion, was not a work of much time or meditation. Nevertheless, it attracted attention for its literary merit and for the graphic picture of early frontier life that it presented, and attained a celebrity that many more pretentions efforts have since failed to reach. It has been crowded out of sight by the mass of later productions, and many who feel that they have a wide acquaintance with the writings of Indianians are unfamiliar with it, but it is still worthy of a place of honor and will be known when some of the verses of the day are

THE PROPOSED NEW CITY CHARTER.

For some time past a committee of the Commercial Club of this city, embracing representative business men and able lawyers, has been engaged in drafting a new city charter with a view to its enactment by the next Legislature. The object was to ged rid of the crudities and defects of the present system, to embody the latest ideas in regard to municipal reform, and to draft a form of government more in accordance with the spirit of progress now prevalent than the present one could ever become. The committee has devoted much time, thought and labor to the matter, and the result is the draft of a new charter, the main features of which are printed in the Journal this morning.

The first point of merit in the proposed new charter is that it aims at definite objects, and is a harmonious whole. It divides the city government into legislative, executive and judicial branches, defines the powers and duties of each, fixes their responsibilities, and separates them by distinct lines of demarcation. This in itself is a great improvement on the present charter, which, if it does not branches and powers of the government | being tarnished will be sure to be popto be sadly mixed and muddled. The starting point of good government is to define and separate these powers. The proposed charter confers all executive powers and duties on the Mayor and executive heads to be appointed by him. The Council and Board of Aldermen are not to appoint or elect any executive officer whatever. Their powers and duties are confined to legislation relative to public comfort and health, streets, occupations, morals, drainage, railroads, public enterprises, etc. Every public interest that requires legislation falls within the jurisdiction of the Council, but when it comes to executive functions their power ceases and that of the executive department begins. They may order and direct the levy of taxes, may make loans, issue bonds and make appropriations, but they have nothing to do with the handling or disbursement of

All executive and administrative authority is vested in the Mayor and six heads of departments to be appointed by him. The departments are those of finance, of law, of public works, of public safety, of assessment and collection, and of public health and charities. The powers and duties of the different departments are distinctly defined, and they embrace everything properly belonging to the executive branch of the city government. The department of public works and the department of public safety are each to consist of a board of three commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, while each of the other departments is to be under a single head. The chief of police and of the fire department are to be appointed by the board of public safety, and everything relating to public improvements is under the control of the board of public works. The duties of the other departments are clearly defined. All these and other changes made by the proposed charter are in the direction of a better division of powers and classification of duties. which means better government.

SORLIEMANN AND OTHERS.

The pursuits of many scientists are regarded with an uncomprehending curiosity by a large class of persons whose personal interests are all centered in the present or the future, and upon the most practical of worldly affairs. They can understand and appreciate the studies and investigations of an Edison, who invents telephones and other contrivances that add to the convenience of modern life. They can appreciate the work of an Ericsson, and fully aympathize with the researches of a Brown-Sequard or a Koch. They recognize the practical use of the geologist's investigations, because, through him they have been directed where to find the treasures of the earth. What they cannot enter into is the mind of a man who devotes his life to study of the botany of past ages, or to any of the phenomena of prehistoric eras. To be sure, Darwin evolved a theory that has since become celebrated from his study of the lower forms of life, but of what profit is it, they ask, to know the origin of man-that he was evolved from protoplasm and not created in a night out of a handful of dust in the Garden of Eden. Of what use is it they desire to know, that a man can take a bone from a paleozoic rock and with that fragment as a basis draw a portrait of the fish, or bird, or beast to which it originally belonged? It may be interesting, but does it pay, they inquire, that a man should give his time to such things in this practical, pushing, money-making world? If it "pays" in cash or glory, the question is answered satisfactorily, and the mystery of the scientists' absorption explained. These unimaginative "business" people will hear of the death of archæologist Schliemann with no recognition of the fact that the world has lost a man who was rendering it a service by adding to its knowledge of an early civilization and to the history of mankind. On the contrary, they will feel that one who could devote his life to explorations upon the sites of ancient cities, without prospect of personal profit

therefrom, was a being of hardly ac-

countable mentality, and so eccentric as

If the Schliemanns, and others like him, whose lives are bound up in pursuits other than those of money-making or personal aggrandizement, would only speak and give their opinions of the class that is dominated and narrowed by the all-powerful and pervading commercial spirit, it would be a revelation startling, but possibly useful, to a large and complacent element of society.

A PROMISED REVOLUTION.

There is little reason to doubt that the

day is not far distant when the metal

known as aluminium, made from clays that are abundant in many parts of the country, will be produced at so low cost that it will supersede silver, tin, brass and nickel, and possibly contest the supremacy of iron and steel. Chemists have been experimenting for years, and the most skilled and persistent have been producing better and better results until, within a year or two, several have announced that they have made discoveries which will reduce the cost of the new metal to 25 cents and even less per pound. A corporation has been formed in Chicago which claims to control a process by which the cost of aluminium can be reduced from \$1 to 16 cents a pound. If the corporation can do this it will inaugurate a revolution. All plated wares will have to go, so far as domestic uses are concerned. The freetrader can no longer howl about the tax on tin-plates, which will make the tincup and the workingman's dinner-bucket more costly. Plated silverware will not be sold, and "solid silver" will only be used by those who measure the desirability of a thing by its cost. With the advent of aluminium the woman who has the reputation of tidiness because her tinware shines by persistent scouring will have no higher repute as housekeeper than the one who does not scour tin, because the aluminium pan will shine without expenditure of time and strength. A spoon with which ular. Brass, the metal which requires so much painful attention to keep it cheerful, will go out of use where bright surfaces are required when the new white metal comes at cheap cost. The Chicago company may not be able to do all that it expects, rather claims, but the progress which has already been made toward cheap aluminium warrants the belief that its production will be accomplished in a short time. When it is it will mean a revolution in metals, particularly for domestic purposes. When it does Indiana will be among the first States to have aluminium works, because it has an abundance of the best clays for its production, which would, if scarce, be more valuable than iron or even silvermines which are now profitable. Those who have full faith in the cheap production of aluminium are confident that it will take the place of wood and iron in building not only carriages, but houses. The announcement of the Chi-

A WELL-GROUNDED PROTEST.

The protest of two Indianapolis minis-

ters, last Sunday, against the outrageous

assertion that laboring men, as a class,

cago corporation marks rapid progress

toward the cheap production of the most

desirable of metals—the nearly perfect

are distrustful of and antagonistic to the church, was timely and proper. The term "laboring men," as used in this connection, is understood to mean the men who are engaged in manual work, as distinct from the professional and mercantile callings, though in the United States the vast majority of men are laborers, in the strictest sense of the term But, even confining the classification to day-laborers-those not skilled in the trades, and whose chances for steady employment, being the most uncertain, are likely to suffer most from the varying industrial conditionseven day-laborers as a class are not antagonistic to the church. Take the facts as they are in Indianapolis, for, example The men who dig gas trenches and sewers, who lay pavements, who carry hods, who are stablemen and teamsters, and who perform the thousand and one heavy tasks that are most likely to breed discontent and dissatisfaction-such mer in this city are mostly foreigners and negroes. The foreigners are almost to a man members of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is not recorded that there is a revolt of the masses in that church. The negroes, as a rule, are church-goers. and make the church the center of their social activities and interests. It is quite true that large numbers of men are not regular or frequent in church attendance, but those who remain away from the places of worship are not confined by any means to the so-called laboring classes. On the contrary, if statistics could be obtained, it would prob ably be found that a very large proportion belong to the circles of society more highly favored as to education and wealth. But, this being the case, it does not follow that an antagonism to the church is the cause of the non-attendance. The non-church-goer almost invariably has a respect for the church as an institution and a moral agent, and regards it and its teachings as indispensable to the welfare of society. The influence of the church is by no means confined to the congregations that devoutly assemble each week. All the facts are against the assertion that laboring men are in a condition of mind that will presently lead to communism and anarchy. Talk of that kind from irresponsible agitators is idle and mischievous, and cannot be too severely condemned.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION. The brief accounts given in the newspapers of the educational scheme to be put in operation by Professor Harper, president of the new Baptist University of Chicago, do not show that the plan differs materially from the universityextension idea already put into practice in many places, and soon to be introduced in this city. The design of university extension is to supplement and strengthen the university and the school systems, to increase the culture and to promote the interests of teachers as one years ago as a New Year's address to call for little but condescending pity. | members of a profession, and to advance | book of Raphael's works, some two hun-

and extend the knowledge of letters and of the arts and sciences. Professor Harper's plan seems to include a direct connection of some sort with the university proper by all who are pursuing their studies under the system established by his institution, while the original extension scheme contemplates independent study on the lines begun in college, and under the general direction of instructors acquainted with modern educational methods and accepted university ideas. In the one case the student has the opportunity to pursue his work when absent from the college, or, under certain circumstances, without instructors, to take an irregular and optional course of study, and yet to have the benefits and prestige arising from a connection with the university. The benefits will consist in part in th stimulus and incentive supplied, even to students at a distance, by the knowledge that they are a part of a system, and not solitary and unaided workers. In the other case, university extension, the student is merely given opportunity to follow any line of investigation, with the aid of lectures, but without any consequent personal connection with any college. Both plans are intended for the advancement of higher education, and are based on fact that the knowledge acquired in the usual term of school life is, at its best, only of a primary character, and that education is a progressive mental operation that is limited only by the capacity of the human mind. There is no conflict between the two plans. Both, if conducted wisely, may be productive of excellent results, and in such case will be a welcome and desirable feature of the modern educational movement. The danger is that the value of the work may be lessened by being placed under the direction of theorists who will encourage unprofitable investigations to

the neglect of practical studies. MRS. MARTHA KREBS, a soldier's widow living in Newark, N. J., had a happy Christmas, thanks to the President. Her husband, an honorably discharged soldier who served in the Thirty-third New York Regiment, died several years ago, leaving a widow and four children destitute. The mother supported the children by washing. She was an applicant for a pension and had a good case, but could get no information from the Pension Office about it. She supposed it was

taking its turn. She says: I had about given up all hope of receiving a pension, and didn't know what in the world to do. Unknown to me my little zirl. Bertha, one day last month wrote a etter to President Harrison, telling him that I had tried to get a pension, but could not for some reason she didn't know. She wrote that she had three brothers and sisters, and that she almost always found me crying, and that I didn't know how we were going to live this winter. She sent the letter without my knowing anything about it. That was one Tuesday in November. The next Thursday the postman came up on the steps and said: "A letter for Bertha Krebs, from the President."

That was a great surprise to the Krebs family, for they did not get letters from the President every day, and it was not known that Bertha was corresponding with him. The letter stated that Bertha's letter had been received, and that her mother's case would be looked after, On the day before Christmas an official letter came announcing that the claim had been examined and allowed. And this was why the Krebs family had happy Christmas.

THE Kansas City Star, a rampant advocate of free-trade without any "forrevenue-only" trimmings, quotes prominent cattle shipper as saying "There never was a time in the history of the live stock exports from this country when such a phenomenal business has been done as now. Within the past three months a dozen or more vessels have been added to the list for transporting stock across the Atlantic." This is rather rough on the Star's doctrine that the protective tariff shuts up foreign markets to the American farmers. But free-traders are getting so accustomed to having matters of news clash with their theories that they do not seem to mind it any more.

The Steele Portfolio. Indiana people have become quite acoustomed to the production of notable books w the literary men of the State, but in the artistic line they have had nothing to equal the "Steele Portfolio," a collection of reproductions in photogravure of twenty-five paintings by T. C. Steele, of this city. Mr. Steele is an artist of national reputation. and his work is so well known in artistic circles at home and abroad as to need no word of commendation or description of its character here. It is so well known, indeed, that the opportunity afforded by this portfolio of securing copies of paintings that are beyond reach in the original is one that must afford gratification to hosts of the artist's admirers. The choice of pictures for this volume has been made with great discrimination, the subjects treated giving a pleasing variety to the collection, and showing the scope and versatility of the painter's talent. The first picture is "The Boatman," that sinewy, weather-beaten, wonderfully-drawn figure which has been so greatly admired, and which went so far to establish Mr. Steele's reputation. Immediately following is the "Winter Thaw," another favorite with the picture-loving public. Many of the reproductions are from recent paintings, and represent scenes in Indiana, some of them in the immediate vicinity of Indianapolis. "Schofield's Mill," "The Race Near Millersville," "Pleasant Run," "An Indiana Road" and "Meridian-street-Thawing Weather." have a local charm in addition to their artistic merit. "A Street in Vernon." "The Oaks of Vernon," "A Country Lane" and "A June Idyl" have a similar attraction. A few are foreign studies. as "An Old Woman of Holland," who, with her shrewd and kindly face, is an old woman with whom all who look at her are at once intimately acquainted, regardless of nationality. This plate is especially clear and perfect, and, with two or three others, notably "An Indiana Road" and the "Street in Vernon," is considered by Mr. Steele to be equal to anything in reproductive work that has been done in this country. All of the plates are admirably executed, however, and only an expert in such matters can detect imperfections in any. Mr. F. B. Freismuth, to whom much of the excellence of the work is due. is a native of Vienna, and has been engaged there and at Stuttgart on many important reproductive works, among them drawings by Albert Durer and Rembrandt, the Niederland and Italian masters; a complete

dred and fifty pictures, and the Bushnell Mezzotints, published at New York. These are standard works. Mr. Freismuth, it will be seen, adds a new and welcome element to the artistic circles of the city. Altogether, the "Steele Portfolio" must be regarded as an important and valuable addition to American art. It is certainly a work of which the artist and the public have reason to be proud, and as a representation of what an American artist and

reception in all quarters. The Portfolio is printed by W. B. Burford & Co., Indianapolis.

modern reproductive processes can do de-

serves the highest praise and a favorable

It takes a great many canned salmon to feed the world, or that portion of it that likes canned salmon, and it follows that they must be captured in large quantities. They are not taken by hand with a nineounce rod and fly tackle. A correspondent who recently visited a salmon fishery or the Columbia river thus describes the process of catching them by a fish-wheel: One wheel which I examined particularly while in operation was thirty-six feet in diamewhile in operation was thirty-six feet in diameter, with the other measurements in proportion. It was permanently placed in its settings near the shore, with a sort of a fence running from it and widening out into the stream below, so as to compel the fish from quite a width of the river to come that way. The current, of course, turns the wheel, which is so sleved with wire that when the mighty paddles go down anything of size that comes that way is at once lifted out of the water. the water.

Now, the salmon is no "happy-go-easy" fish it will not float with the current, but, instead ever goes against it, sometimes, too, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. So, drawn in by this fence inclosure, battling with a five or six-mile current, they rush into the wire cages of this revolving wheel and are lifted out of the water. volving wheel and are lifted out of the water. This wheel is so arranged with troughs on a slant between the paddles that the fish are dropped into a large tank, through the apertures of which the water runs freely. And this tank is so fixed with pulleys that whenever desired it can be lifted above the river, and the water immediately running out, the fish are readily killed, and then taken in boat-loads to the canning factors. With one of these wheels so I was told by tory. With one of these wheels, so I was told by a boss fisherman, they took out last spring, in twenty-four hours, 102,000 pounds.

Mr. John Rogers, who married Miss Minnie Palmer, has a grievance against his mether-in-law. His wife having become estranged from him and gone to live with her mother, Mr. Rogers says the latter has hypnotized her daughter. He says that "on the road and away from her mother Minnie is the nicest, sweetest, most loving little woman ever put upon earth, but in New York she is completely under her mother's control." He insists that his wife still loves him, but that owing to her mother's influence she is restrained from showing it. In short, he says her mother has hypnotized her in order to get her away from him. This opens up a new field of speculation. If mothers-in-law are going to resort to hypnotism to assert their influence in family affairs, what will become of sons-in-law? We see no remedy except for every man to become his own hypnotist and fight the devil with fire.

PERHAPS no artist or public performer ever had a more trying experience than that which befell the celebrated tenor Campanini in New York a few nights ago. This was nothing less than the complete failure of his voice on a high note. He was singing in concert. The New York Sun

He had sung with exquisite finish until he made the attempt to take the high C, and then as his voice gave way his face blanched and he became almost contorted with anguish. He threw up his hands with a wild and weird sort of gesture and rushed wildly from the stage.

Of course the time comes when every great singer's voice fails, but the first break-down must be none the less painful especially if it occur in public before a great audience. Perhaps Campanini can continue to sing well for some years, but hereafter he will probably be very careful low he attempts high C.

THE annual report of the New York Commissioners in Lunacy shows that insanity in that State is decreasing, the number o cases reported this year being 528, against 598 last year. The decrease is attributed to the scientific attention that insane patients are now receiving at the hands of physicians in the insane asylums of the State. Formerly most of the insane were regarded as incurable. Now, by kindness and vigilant care, many of the insane are cured of the diseases which afflict them and recover their reason. It is expected that the closing of the county poor-houses, which will be accomplished within two or three years by the operation of an act passed by the last Legislature, will have the effect of still further diminishing the number of the in-

SENATOR SQUIRE, of the new State of Washington, finds time as he goes along to do some effective talking for his State. He says it is going ahead with wonderful strides, and that it must overshadow Califorms in a short time, as its natural resources are much greater and its coast has a more natural point of departure for the Asiatic trade than San Francisco. The clite, he says, is even better than that England, being softened and tempered by the great Japanese current, which is many times larger than the gulf stream.

A MAN has been found in New York city. eighty years old and born there, who has never been off Manhattan island for twentyfour consecutive hours. His longest journevs have been to Jersey City and Brook. lyn, and these merely flying trips for business. What queer ideas he must have of the United States!

THE West may be the place of great plains, but it is also the place of "giddy heights." Marshall pass, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, 10,851 feet above the sea level, is the highest point crossed by any railroad inside the limits of the United States.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Oil Field Obituary. "P. McSpud, who has been in the habit of thawing frozen nitro-glycerine in a kitchen stove, disappeared last Friday at 2:36 P. M."

Outcome and Income Miss Gushling-When you start in to write one of those beautiful stories, do you know just how it is going to come out Timmins-Not until I hear from the editor.

Had to Be Healthy.

Watts-I don't believe the present generation f boye is as healthy as boys were in our day Do you! Potts-No. But when you and I were young the medicines were so nasty that a boy was never sick unless forced to it.

The Best He Could Do. "Darling," said he, as soon as he recovered from the exquisite ecstasy of that concentrated essence of bliss, the kiss of betrothal, "darling, times have been pretty rocky for me lately, and I am afraid I can't get you an engagement ring right away. Or would you be willing to accept an order on Laura Potts for the ring I gave her last summer. I'd ask her myself, but we don't

Unconsidered Trifles. There is nothing like adversity to develop a man's good points and whiskers.

Too many speople are like the sittle girl that spent all her pin-money for a pin-cushion.

The suddenness with which an eighteen-yearold boy can fall in love is equaled only by the abruptness of his falling out of it.

Is there any more aggravating person than the one who says "thank you" with an air of discharging a disagrecable duty to himselff

speak now."

FINLEY'S "HOOSIER'S NEST

Reminiscences of the Life and Work of an Indiana Poet of the Early Day.

A Poem That Was Written as a New Year's Address for the Journal Sixty-One Years Ago, and Is Now an American Classic.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 27 .- To-day your correspondent looked upon a photograph and heard a bit of history that suggested what he deemed a particularly interesting contribution. Beneath the figure in the photograph were the words, "An Unconscious Reader," written there because the aged person photographed was not aware, as she sat perusing the page of large type, that the artist had been called to the resideuce, and was at that moment making a negative of her. It represents Mrs. Julia Hauson Finley, who, at the age of ninetyone years, and nearing another mile-stone on her long life journey, is the surviving companion of Hon. John Finley, who contributed to the Indianapolis Journal, as a "New Year's Address," Jan. 1, 1880, the first poem by a citizen of the comparatively new-born Hoosier Commonwealth to attract attention as a literary production. He was a native of Virginia, having been born in Rockbridge county Jan. 11, 1797, but while yet a very young man, in 1821, came to this place, where he continued a prominent personage until his death It does not appear that he received more of an early education than a knowledge o on school branches before he was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, and on coming to Richmond he assumed the management of a tannery for John Smith, on whose adjacent lands a large part of the city was subsequently built. But his mind had a natural trend toward literature and public affairs, which resulted in his becom ing an editor and politician, and made him conspicuous in city, county and State affairs, while his poetical writings gained even more than national recognition. He was a member of the State Legisla ture for three years, and for the same length of time enrolling clerk of the Sen-ate, during which period, in the winter of

1828, he became acquainted with the lady who was afterward his wife, whose parents removed to Indianapolis in 1827 from near On April 9, 1829, they bright old lady says, on horseback, and finding the bridgeless streams swollen, had to come around by New Castle to get here. From that time Richmond was their home, save seven years in Centerville, the old county-seat, he having been elected county clerk in March, 1837, for a term of that length. Then, in 1852, he was elected Mayor of Richmond, which office he held until his death, which occurred Dec. 2 1866. Of their five children three are living-Mrs. Sarah A. Wrigley, Mrs. Mary F. Hibberd and Miss Julia H. Finley-with whom she lives in the residence attached to Library, of which has been librarian Wrigley quarter of a century Major John H. Finley, their son, was bet-ter known, at least among the Indiana soldiery, than most men of his rank, having gone up, early in the war, from second lieu tenant to adjutant of the Sixteenth Regiment, and subsequently from captain to major of the Sixty-seventh, when he re-ceived a mortal wound, while charging the rebel works at Vicksburg, and died Aug. 26, 1863. The old lady still retains her mental faculties to a remarkable degree, em loying her time in reading and sewing: she also takes a lively interest in all the leading topics and improvements of the day. But an interest in her, as well as the personal history of her lamented husband has caused me to digress from the original rpose, which was to reproduce the oftenyears ago in the columns of the same paper which first gave it publicity. Since then i and at least one other of his political ef fusions-in which (it has been said by one who knew him personally and admired his pen-pictures of the times in which they were written), "he obeyed the admonition of Alexander Pope, to 'catch the manners living as they rise,'"—have been reprinted in both England and America, if not other countries, without the author's name. One of these, credited in England to Thomas Moore, author of "Lalla Rookh." etc., was "Bachelor's Hall," and the other, first printed in the Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 1830, as before stated, and one of the best things in the English language, certainly the "poetic vein," portraying the primi tive home life, times and surroundings of the Indiana pioneer, was

THE HOOSIER'S NEST. Untaught in language of the schools, The humble bard may not presume Or classic cadences indite. Contented if his strains may pas And raise an anti-critic smile. The brow of labor to beguile. But ever as his mind delights To follow fancy's airy flights. ome object of terrestrial mien Incourteously obtrudes between and rudely scatters to the winds to picture out a new creation en nature, with a lavish hand Has formed a more than fairy land For us—an El Dorado real, Surpassing even the ideal?

Then who can view the glorious West, With all her hopes for coming time, And hoard his feelings unexpressed In poetry, or prose, or rhyme? What mind and matter, unrevealed, Shall unborn ages here discl What latent treasures, long concealed. Be disinterred from dark repose! Here Science shall impel her car O'er blended valley, hill and plain; While Liberty's bright natal star Shines twinkling on her own domain

Yes, land of the West! thou art happy and And thus, ever more, may thy hardy sons Whilst thy ocean-like prairies are spread far Or a tree of thy forests shall tower in pride.

Blest Indiana! in thy soil Are found the sure rewards of toil, Where honest poverty and worth May make a paradise on earth. With feeling proud we contemplate The rising glory of our State; Nor make offense by application Of its good-natured appellation. Our hardy yeomanry can smile At tourists of "the sea-girt isle Or wits who travel at the galle Like Basil Hall or Mrs. Tro Tis true among the crowds that roam To seek for fortunes or a home. It happens that we often find Empiricism of every kind.

A strutting fop, who boasts of knowledge, Acquired at some far Eastern college, Expects to take us by surprise, And dazzle our astonished eyes. He boasts of learning, skill and talents Which, in the scale, would Andes balance: Cuts widening swaths from day to day, And in a month he runs away.

Not thus the honest son of toil Vho settles here to till the soil And, with inte itions just and good, Acquires an ample livelihood. He is (and not the little great) The bone and sinew of the State. We hail them here from every part; And some you'll see, sans shoes or socks on With snake-pole and a yoke of oxen Others with pack-horse, dog and rifle Make emigration quite a trifle. The emigrant is soon located-In Hoosier life initiated; Erects a cabin in the woods, Wherein he stows his household goods At first round logs and clap-board roof With puncheon floor, quite carpet-proc And paper windows, oiled and neat— His edifice is then complete, When four clay bails, in form of plummet, Adorn his wooden chimney's summit. Ensconced in this, let those who can Find out a truly happier man.
The little youngsters rise around him so numerous they quite astound him, Each with an ax or wheel in hand, And instinct to subdue the land.

Ere long the cabin disappears. us mansion next he rears A spacious mansion next he rears, His fields seem widening by stealth An index of increasing weal And when the bives of Hoosiere swarm To each is given a noble farm. These are the seedlings of the State, The stamma to make the great. Tis true, her population, various, But, baving said so much, 'twould seem No degradation to my theme

Were I to circumscribe the space. To picture but a single case;
And if my muse be not seraphic
I trust you'll find her somewhat graphic:

I'm told, in riding somewhere West, A stranger found a Hoosier's nest— In other words, a buckeye cabin, Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in: Its situation, low, but airy, Was on the horders of a prairie. And, fearing he might be benighted. He hailed the house and then alighte The Hoosier met him at the doo Their salutations soon were o'er. He took the stranger's horse aside, And to a sturdy sapling tied; Then, having stripped the saddle off, He fed him in a sugar-trough.

The stranger stooped to enter in—
The entrance closing with a pin—
And manifested strong desire
To seat him by the log-heap fire,
Where half-a-dozen Hoosieroons.
With mush-and-milk, tin-oups and spe White heads, bare feet, and dirty faces, Seemed much inclined to keep their place But Madam, auxious to display Her rough but undisputed sway, Her offsprings to the ladder led, And cuffed the youngsters up to bed.

Invited shortly to partake Of venison, milk and johnny cake, The stranger made a hearty meal, And glances round the room would steal And glances round the room would steal.
One side was lined with divers garments,
The other spread with skins of "varmints;
Dried pumpkins overhead were strung,
Where venison hams in plenty hung;
Two rifles placed above the door,
Three dors lay stretched upon the floor—
In short the domicile was rife
With specimens of Hoosier life.

The host, who centered his affections On game, and range, and quarter sections. oursed his weary guest for hours, Till Somnus' all-consuming powers
Of sublunary cares bereft 'em;
And then—

No matter how the story ended; The application I intended Is from the famous Scottish poet,
Who seemed to feel as well as know it:
That "buirdly chiels and clever hizzles
Are bred in sic' a way as this is."

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

THE Anti-poverty Society of New York has given Dr. McGlynn a purse of \$1,600 as

a Christmas present MRS. DE NAVARRO (Mary Anderson) is still residing at Bournemouth, England. and is not expected in New York before next spring.

THERE is no accounting for beliefs any more than there is for tastes. In Liverpool twenty-five men and five women have become followers of Islam.

MRS. VAN BERLE, who recently died in Berlin at the age of ninety-one, was present at the world-famed Waterloo hall to

which Byron has given immortality. Professor Koch has been made an honorary citizen of Berlin. He is the fourth man to enjoy that distinction. His col-leagues are Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke

and Dr. Henry Schliemann. THE report that Mr. Howells was about to sever his connection with the Harpers is ncorrect. He is under contract with them for the coming year, in charge of the "Editor's Study" of Harper's Magazine.

JUAN C. ARMIJO, who is in St. Louis completing his education, becomes, by the death of his father in Mexico, many times a millionaire, and it is reported that he is about to marry his landlady's daughter.

A. B. FROST is one of half a dozen Amercan illustrators to whom art has brought handsome fortunes, "lettered ease" and rural comfort. He lives on a good-sized arm near Madison, N. J., dresses as he will, and dispenses a generous hospitality. ONE of the interesting men of Canada is Dr. Orouligateklia, of Toronto. He is an Indian who, in his youth, was chief of the Johawks. The Prince of Wales urged him to go to England to be educated at the royal expense, and he was subsequently graduated from Oxford and from a London

medical college. THIS country has given the world its best instruments of destruction. The Gatling gun is used everywhere. The first practical revolver was the invention of Colt. an American, and only a few years ago the English and Turkish infantry were armed with the Snyder rifle, the invention of a

Pennsylvania Dutchman. BRIGHAM YOUNG did not possess the fabulous wealth that was credited to him. He left just \$1,200,000 when he died, and this um was divided according to the strictest laws of equity among eighteen wives and their children. Amelia Folsom, Brigham's favorite spouse, is still alive, and is a most

charming woman. CHICAGO'S best-known preacher, Prof. Swing, is the least stagey of them all. He is not at all dramatic, and there is nothing about his attitude that a photographer would call a pose. He talks his sermon without gestures and uses no notes. But before the sermon is delivered it has been

written out and carefully memorized. THE Rev. C. H. Lovejoy, who wants to be chaplain of the next Kansas House, was chaplain of the famous "Topeka Legislature," and in his opening prayer set forth the free-State side of the question at such length that Col. H. H. Miles Moore said it "was the first complete statement of Kansas affairs that had ever been made to the

ANNIE BESANK the English Socialist and Theosophist, is a charming woman. She is of medium size and well proportioned, and has a fine head covered with luxuriant hair that is just turning gray. Her eyes are large and soft, her features good and her face is bright and pleasing. She has a sweet, well-modulated voice and an easy flow of language.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER attracted considerable attention while in the Union Depot at Pittsburg the other evening by the singular fashion of her attire. Her hair, which is of a decidedly reddish hue, fell in long folds about her shoulders, and her dress was open at the throat. The verdict of the Pittsburg people who saw her was that she is not a handsome woman.

GIL ROBINSON, son of John Robinson, the wealthy circus manager, and Emma Lake. the equestrienne, were married eighteen years ago. Ten years later they became estranged and separated. Since that time Kobinson's father has died and left him a fortune. Recently he hunted up his former wife, who was living in poverty with her daughter, and remarried her.

THE memorial committee of the Grand Army of New York city have unanimously indorsed the petition to Congress for placing Gen. Franz Sigel on the retired list of the army with a pension that will fitly recognize his services during the war for the Union. Those services certainly deserve recognition. "I fights mit Sigel" was one of the watchwords in those days.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, who has beaten the Parnell candidate in Kilkenny. lives in Walter Raliegh's house in Youghall. He has had the good sense not only to preserve its ancient condition, but has stored it with books, manuscripts and engravings of Raliegh and his friends. One may see there the window in which Edmund Spenser wrote part of his "Faerie Queene."

THE \$800,000 bequeated to educational and benevolent institutions by the late William Thaw, of Pittsburg, will be distributed in a few days. Presbyterian organizations get the greater part, and Pitts-burg charitable institutions are handsomely remembered. The Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburg receives \$7,000 and the American Board \$5,000. His estate is estimated at \$18,000,000.

WHEN asked the other day if he expected to go back to Africa Mr. Stanley said: "That is a subject which I never mention before Mrs. Stanley. She does not like to have it mentioned." "Africa is too far off," said the lady laughingly, "and we have America before us now. Our trip will take until next April. But I will never consent to Mr. Stanley's going to Africa again. We are too happy now to talk of that." "And I shall be guided by Mrs. Stanley in that matter," said her busband. "Yes," was the wife's ready response, "I am learning from the American wives, who seem to have their own way in almost everything. The American women are the most independent and the brightest in the world. Next to them come the English women. The women of France are the superiors of any on the continent, and the further to the interior of Europe you go the less they have to say in the affairs of the households and the lower they rank in general intelligence."